

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

Beginning the forty-first Biennial Session of the Legislature of the State of Florida, under the Constitution of the State, A. D. 1885, begun and held at the Capitol, in the City of Tallahassee, Florida, on Tuesday, the fourth day of April A.D., 1967, being the day fixed by the Constitution of the State of Florida for the convening of the Legislature.

Tuesday, April 4, 1967

The Senate was called to order by Edwin G. Fraser, Secretary of the Senate, at 11:00 a. m.

The Secretary of the Senate announced that the Honorable Tom Adams, Secretary of State, had certified to the election of the members of the Senate in the General Election of the 28th day of March A. D., 1967. The Secretary called the roll of the newly elected Senators in numerical order of Senatorial Districts as certified to the Senate by the Secretary of State and the following were recorded present:

Senator John R. Broxson—1st District
Senator Reubin O'D. Askew—2nd District
Senator William Dean Barrow—3rd District
Senator Dempsey J. Barron—4th District
Senator Mallory E. Horne—5th District
Senator L. P. "Pete" Gibson—6th District
Senator J. Emory "Red" Cross—7th District
Senator John E. Mathews, Jr.—8th District
Senator Tom Slade—9th District
Senator John J. Fisher—10th District
Senator William T. Stockton, Jr.—11th District
Senator Verle A. Pope—12th District
Senator L. K. Edwards, Jr.—13th District
Senator Ralph R. Clayton—14th District
Senator Dennis J. Patrick O'Grady—15th District
Senator Kenneth Plante—16th District
Senator Robert H. Elrod—17th District
Senator Bill Gunter—18th District
Senator C. W. Bill Young—19th District
Senator Harold S. Wilson—20th District
Senator Henry Sayler—21st District
Senator Richard J. (Dick) Deeb—22nd District
Senator Ray C. Knopke—23rd District
Senator Joseph A. McClain, Jr.—24th District
Senator T. Truett Ott—25th District
Senator Louis de la Parte, Jr.—26th District
Senator Ben Hill Griffin, Jr.—27th District
Senator Lawton M. Chiles, Jr.—28th District
Senator Elizabeth J. (Beth) Johnson—29th District
Senator C. S. "Cliff" Reuter—30th District
Senator Wilbur Boyd—31st District
Senator Warren S. Henderson—32nd District
Senator L. A. "Skip" Bafalis—33rd District
Senator Elmer O. Friday, Jr.—34th District

Senator Jerry Thomas—35th District
Senator David C. Lane—36th District
Senator Charles H. Weber—37th District
Senator John W. (Jack) Bell—38th District
Senator Chester W. (Chet) Stolzenburg—39th District
Senator Edmond J. Gong—40th District
Senator Robert M. Haverfield—41st District
Senator Lee Weissenborn—42nd District
Senator Robert L. Shevin—43rd District
Senator George L. Hollahan, Jr.—44th District
Senator Tom Spencer—45th District
Senator Ralph R. Poston—46th District
Senator Dick Fincher—47th District
Senator Richard B. (Dick) Stone—48th District

The following announcement was made by the Secretary:

Yesterday, a number of telegrams were received by the office of the President of the Senate asking for an investigation of the eligibility and qualifications of Senator-elect O'Grady of the 15th senatorial district. The President, upon receipt of these telegrams, immediately appointed a committee to investigate the matter and report at this open session prior to the swearing in of the senators. The committee was composed of Senator Young, Chairman; Senator Bafalis, Senator Elrod, Senator McClain and Senator Haverfield.

At this time I will recognize Senator Young for the purpose of making the committee report.

Senator Young reported as follows:

April 3, 1967

*Senator Verle Pope, President
Florida Senate
Capitol Building
Tallahassee, Florida*

Dear Mr. President:

Your Committee composed of Senators Young, Bafalis, McClain, Elrod and Haverfield, appointed to review certain communications received by you relating to the seating of Senator Dennis Patrick O'Grady, of Inverness, met at 9:30 a.m. this morning.

It was established that Section 6, Article 3 of the Florida Constitution states: "Each house shall judge of the qualification, elections and returns of its own members,—".

Mrs. Dorothy Glisson, of the Secretary of State's office submitted copies of the election results from the counties involved which established that Senator O'Grady had been duly elected on March 28, 1967. Mrs. Glisson also cited Ch. 102.161, Florida Statutes stating: "The certification of elections or nominations of any person to office may be contested in the Circuit Court in accordance with chancery proceedings by any unsuccessful candidate for such office, or by any taxpayer or any question submitted by referendum. At this point the Committee had no knowledge or indication of any such litigation. In fact, the Chairman had been advised that no such contest would be presented. Mrs. Glisson also stated that the Canvassing

Board on April 3, 1967 certified the election of Senator O'Grady. Both through written communication and the Committee hearing all Senators were notified of the communications received by you and were requested to advise the Committee if they desired to challenge.

As of the filing of this report, no challenge has been made.

Very truly yours,

Senator C. W. Bill Young

The oath of office was administered by the Honorable Campbell Thornal, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, to the newly elected Senators.

The roll of the Senate, as then constituted, was called by the Secretary in alphabetical order and the following members of the Senate were recorded present:

Askew	Elrod	Knopke	Spencer
Bafalis	Fincher	Lane	Stockton
Barron	Fisher	McClain	Stolzenburg
Barrow	Friday	Mathews	Stone
Bell	Gibson	O'Grady	Thomas
Boyd	Gong	Ott	Weber
Broxson	Griffin	Plante	Weissenborn
Chiles	Gunter	Pope	Wilson
Clayton	Haverfield	Poston	Young
Cross	Henderson	Reuter	
Deeb	Hollahan	Sayler	
de la Parte	Horne	Shevin	
Edwards	Johnson	Slade	

48. A quorum present.

Prayer by the Senate Chaplain, Reverend T. Newton Wise:

Let us pray. Eternal God, our Heavenly Father, this is a high moment and a sacred hour. The eyes of the whole state are upon us, and the eyes of God are upon us. As the Senate gathers together this week give them guidance that they might have wisdom for their deliberations and decisions. Help them as they solve the problems of the state and share the responsibilities and joys. May they make every problem become an open door for greater service. Give each one strength to stand up against the strain and stress of daily duties and the pressures from the crowd. In times of decision, make each one have that feeling of being right and may that feeling be the deciding factor in all decisions, even if we stand alone. May no outward failure ever discourage us from doing our best and may no inner fears deter us from the right path. For we pray in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord and Savior. Amen.

The Chair recognized the Reverend T. Newton Wise, Pastor of the First Methodist Church of St. Augustine, Florida, for the presentation of a copy of the New Testament bearing a personalized gold-lettered inscription to each member of the Senate.

The Secretary announced that nominations were in order for the election of a temporary Presiding Officer.

Senator Friday placed in nomination the name of Senator Horne to be temporary Presiding Officer. On motions by Senator Friday, the nominations were closed and a unanimous ballot was cast.

On motion by Senator Gibson that a Committee be appointed to escort the Presiding Officer to the rostrum, the Chair appointed Senators Friday, Gibson and Thomas.

Senator Horne presiding.

The Senate proceeded to the organization of the Body for the 1967 Regular Session of the Legislature.

Senator Mathews placed in nomination the name of Senator Verle A. Pope of the 12th Senatorial District to be President of the Senate for the ensuing two years.

Senator Gong seconded the nomination.

Senator Young further seconded the nomination, and moved that nominations be closed.

The question was put on the election of Senator Pope. The vote was: Yeas—47. Nays—None.

Askew	Edwards	Horne	Shevin
Bafalis	Elrod	Johnson	Slade
Barron	Fincher	Knopke	Spencer
Barrow	Fisher	Lane	Stockton
Bell	Friday	McClain	Stolzenburg
Boyd	Gibson	Mathews	Stone
Broxson	Gong	O'Grady	Thomas
Chiles	Griffin	Ott	Weber
Clayton	Gunter	Plante	Weissenborn
Cross	Haverfield	Poston	Wilson
Deeb	Henderson	Reuter	Young
de la Parte	Hollahan	Sayler	

Senator Pope was unanimously elected President of the Senate for the ensuing two years.

On motion by Senator Askew that a Committee be appointed to escort the President to the Bar of the Senate, and to the rostrum, the Presiding Officer appointed Senators Askew, Spencer and Ott. The President was escorted to the Bar of the Senate where Mr. Chief Justice Thornal administered to him the special oath of office, and to the rostrum, where he was seated.

The Presiding Officer then presented the elected and sworn President of the Senate to the Body, surrendered to him the Senate Gavel, and resumed his seat as the Senator of the 5th Senatorial District.

President Verle A. Pope addressed the Senate as follows:

I had notes on the speech I was going to give today—I wanted to be sure to cover certain points—but I think they've been lost and I'll just do the best I can under the circumstances. I'll start off by saying to the members of this Senate that if I live to be a million years old, my heart will always be full of gratitude for the great respect and the great confidence that you have reposed in me.

I've always been rather optimistic and had great confidence in my fellowman. I feel that in spite of the fact that sometimes people think we are going backwards, in reality we are going ahead and we are becoming better in the long run in every respect, including morally.

I do want to take advantage of this opportunity to remind you how much I will need your assistance during this session of the Legislature. And I know that you, having the interest of this great state at heart, will join me in working together with whatever public officials the people of this great state may choose to represent them, in trying to move ahead, to consolidate the gains that we have made, and to enact legislation and a program that will have as its result the benefiting of our fellowman, this great state, and this great nation.

There are certain areas I think need attention, and I refer them to you for your consideration. We have a great occurrence of crime throughout this nation. It is not common only to the state of Florida, but certainly desiring the right kind of moral attitude in this state, we should do all within our power to try to restrict and bring about a tremendous improvement in this particular field. I think this Body already in its studies of crime has a substantial amount of legislation ready to be introduced at this session. I call your attention to the fact that I think perhaps if we can consider legislation that will give us a better Constitution and enforcement of the laws of this state, we will make a great contribution in this particular cause, for it benefits our growth to apprehend those who are destroying our society and our moral climate—unless we are really in a position to render such punishment as will serve as a deterrent to these acts.

And then, of course, we have a great industry of tourism in the state of Florida. And we have made an industry of industries because as we bring new ones into the state, growth of our area results. While it is true great problems are thereby created, nevertheless it is financially profitable and enables us to meet many of the obligations we have. In the field of tourism, you know that 30% of our sales tax is paid by the tourists that visit our very fine state. And I think that as we are going through the economic changes which we are now going through in this nation, that Florida, as perhaps no other state, having the great climate and recreational facilities which it has, and at the same time being as close as it is to the great centers of population of our nation, has a great opportunity to attract more and more tourists and more and more retired people who would live here and make their homes. I

trust that you will give some consideration to expanding those facilities which we utilize to attract tourists to this great state. I also think that we should consider a Planning Council. I submit this to the fine committee on Governmental Reorganization that already has done so much work in this field. I submit there is need for the legislative reforms that they have recommended. They have made some people mad, and have opened many eyes, but if the legislation which they propose is adopted by this Body I believe that it will be of economical value. I sincerely trust that this committee will continue to effect the consolidations in government wherever they can be found if efficiency is maintained and an economy can be provided. Then in this great recreational area, in our system of parks, we should try to set aside areas for hunting and fishing so that our children and their children might tomorrow be able to enjoy the many facilities which you and I have taken for granted. I strongly hope that you will give some very serious thought to the possibilities of acquiring areas for the future that can be acquired at a very low price today in comparison to what you would have to pay for them some fifty or a hundred years from now, and I commend to you that there is a field of endeavor in which this can be accomplished not only without additional taxes but in a profitable manner and I would suggest that you give some thought to the possibility of investing some of our retirement funds for the acquisition of these areas and that our game department and our parks consider leasing these areas from these retirement funds at a price that would give them a fair return equal to that which they would receive were this money invested in securities. And that you go a step further and take and consider a plan whereby our present forces might be utilized in planting great forests in these areas thereby assuring us that there will be a tremendous profit in the future. At the same time we can take care of these problems that we have had for a long time in which we have had great difficulty in finding a useful service for our residents without conflicting with free enterprise and the development of business.

I think that in view of some things which have occurred recently that certainly we should take a new look at our election laws. I would recommend to you and commend to your consideration that we consider possibly shortening the period of time in which a person may make a party change and I submit that probably you might want to take a look at the possibility of cross filing. I'm glad to say that the Committee on Ethics and Conflict of Interest has a report ready for this Body. And that we will have a standing committee on ethics and a committee on conflict of interest—a commission on conflict of interest—whereby, when there is a question of doubt in the minds of any member of this Legislature, that he can turn to this committee and give them the circumstances. I believe that this is a step in the right direction and I recognize that there are many cases which are clear-cut but I also realize that in our conduct there are many cases in the gray area. Certainly anything that we can do to increase the confidence of our citizens in the great integrity of this Body and all people concerned with government will be a step in the right direction and will bring about an establishment of confidence in the duly elected officials of this state. This is absolutely essential if we are to carry on the processes of government in an orderly manner and in a manner in which we can effect the support of the citizenry which has elected us to serve. And I would trust that you might consider whatever reorganization can be done in order to effect the change.

In the field of education, this is always a challenging problem. And I realize that there has been a new plot that we should hold the line on taxes. On the other hand, I submit to you that the reason that the state of Florida has attracted as many people as it has, the reason that we have the great educational facilities available now that do exist, is because this Body had the foresight and the courage to look into the future and determine the future needs of this state and then we had the courage to provide for those needs, in many cases, against very great and bitter opposition. And while I know that we cannot meet all of the requests which this Body will be confronted with, at the same time I do recommend that you give serious consideration to providing the funds as requested in the Dr. Johns' Report and providing funds for the public school system as recommended in the report of the Honorable Floyd Christian, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida. And when we are considering this great question of education, I'm sure that most of you know that we have but scratched the surface in the field of vocational training. And that this whole problem of education, this problem of recreational facilities is co-related with the great problem of crime that we are having today, because all too often, some of our

youth who cannot make the academic progress that they should make, are unable to find the facilities which would give them vocational training. They will have to use their hands in the performance and accomplishment of great skill which they could employ as useful citizens for the state of Florida. And of course in our recreational facilities I was rather astounded to find that over 50% of all burglaries in the state of Florida are committed by citizens under 16 years of age. And certainly we must find some way in which we can stop the manufacture of young criminals, because if we do not, the grasping of the situation among our adults merely makes a feeding ground and more room for our young people who are taking up ways of life which certainly should be discouraged and stopped with any means that is available to this Body. I commend to you further that education while it provides great knowledge for our citizens and great economic growth, while it has resulted in many industries coming to this state, that there is another responsibility which many of us are apt to forget. And that is that this great Democracy of ours has an armed force and that the educational facilities of this nation are just as much a part of that armed force as is our air force, our navy, or any other branch; because we cannot hope to survive and exist as a Democracy unless we have the type of educated personnel that can furnish the services which will enable us to defend ourselves against the graft which might exist from the outside.

And then I recommend that you give great and serious study to the problem of ad valorem taxes. Because as I have traveled over the state of Florida and being somewhat an unwanted child in the recent two years, having gone from district to district until I have acquired a great education in geography of the state of Florida, no place have I gone that I have not found that people have reached the conclusion, and I concur with this, that ad valorem taxes can no longer carry the burden of local government. We have increased the amount of money for education which is contributed at the local level from some 20% to some 56% of the whole. And our county government in its other operations has greatly increased its expenditures. And I would hope that this Body would give serious consideration to placing in the Constitution, a limit on the amount of millage that can be levied by ad valorem taxes. I submit to you further that consideration be given to increasing the homestead exemption from \$5,000.00 to \$10,000.00 for those who are 65 or are disabled. I think of it as somewhat of a crisis that our citizens who have lived in this state so long have reached a point of retirement and their incomes have become so reduced that they find it difficult to make ends meet. A reduction in tax paying commensurate with reduction in income would be a great service and enable those citizens who made this state and built it to live in more comfort in their declining years. And I am determined that this Body, many of the members of which have worked for more than fifteen years in the field of Constitutional Revision, will as soon as possible take up that subject and make a reality of constitutional revision during this session of the legislature immediately succeeding the regular session. And I would hope that every effort would be bent toward seeing that the people of the State of Florida vote on that revised constitution not later than next November. I feel that in the efforts to consider a document of this kind, which will determine the future of all the citizens of this state insofar as this policy and their rights are involved, should not be hastily considered; that it should be considered at a time when there can be no doubt that all the people of this state understand its contents. I know that there are things in that document that will be controversial but I will save that discussion until another time; but I can say here and now that I have always favored a Lieutenant Governor. I will do everything within my power, and I am sure that this legislature joins me, in saying that we will have constitutional revision available for the people of this state to act upon prior to next November.

With these remarks which have been more extensive than I anticipated, I want to thank you again for the great honor, confess to you that I have great fear for my ability to fulfill the job, to ask that you understand whatever errors and weaknesses I may have, and to ask your cooperation in the fulfillment of this tremendous task. I think that by working together, in spite of the fact that we have inexperienced men, we can replace this inexperience with great determination and all work together without any partisanship and come out with a finer and greater state. Each and every one of us can be proud of the contribution and the part we have played in the construction and building of the future of this state, and in turn, this nation. Thank you.

Senator Boyd placed in nomination the name of Senator

Dempsey J. Barron of the 4th Senatorial District to be President Pro Tempore of the Senate for the ensuing two years.

Senator Barrow seconded the nomination and moved that the nominations be closed.

The question was put on the election of Senator Barron. The vote was: Yeas—47. Nays—None.

Mr. President	Edwards	Horne	Shevin
Askew	Elrod	Johnson	Slade
Bafalis	Fincher	Knopke	Spencer
Barrow	Fisher	Lane	Stockton
Bell	Friday	McClain	Stolzenburg
Boyd	Gibson	Mathews	Stone
Broxson	Gong	O'Grady	Thomas
Chiles	Griffin	Ott	Weber
Clayton	Gunter	Plante	Weissenborn
Cross	Haverfield	Poston	Wilson
Deeb	Henderson	Reuter	Young
de la Parte	Hollahan	Saylor	

Senator Barron was unanimously elected President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

On motion by Senator Barrow that a Committee be appointed to escort the President Pro Tempore to the Bar of the Senate, and to the rostrum, the President appointed Senators Barrow, Boyd and Askew. The President Pro Tempore was escorted to the Bar of the Senate where Mr. Chief Justice Thornal administered to him the oath of office, and to the rostrum, where he was seated.

On motion by Senator Chiles that a Committee be appointed to escort Mrs. Dempsey J. Barron, wife of the President Pro Tempore, to the rostrum, the President appointed Senators Chiles, Fincher and Broxson. Mrs. Barron was escorted to the rostrum where she was received by the President and seated beside the President Pro Tempore.

On motion by Senator Broxson, Stephen and Stuart Barron, sons of the President Pro Tempore; Mrs. Fred McMullen and Mr. Payne Midyette Jr., Co-Chairmen of the Leon County Dempsey Barron for Senator campaign office, were recognized by the Senate.

Senator Horne placed in nomination the name of Edwin G. Fraser to be Secretary of the Senate for the ensuing two years. The question was put and the vote was: Yeas—48. Nays—None.

Mr. President	de la Parte	Hollahan	Saylor
Askew	Edwards	Horne	Shevin
Bafalis	Elrod	Johnson	Slade
Barron	Fincher	Knopke	Spencer
Barrow	Fisher	Lane	Stockton
Bell	Friday	McClain	Stolzenburg
Boyd	Gibson	Mathews	Stone
Broxson	Gong	O'Grady	Thomas
Chiles	Griffin	Ott	Weber
Clayton	Gunter	Plante	Weissenborn
Cross	Haverfield	Poston	Wilson
Deeb	Henderson	Reuter	Young

Edwin G. Fraser was unanimously elected Secretary of the Senate. Mr. Chief Justice Thornal administered to him the oath of office.

Senator Thomas placed in nomination the name of LeRoy Adkison to be Sergeant At Arms of the Senate for the ensuing two years. The question was put and the vote was: Yeas—48. Nays—None.

Mr. President	de la Parte	Hollahan	Saylor
Askew	Edwards	Horne	Shevin
Bafalis	Elrod	Johnson	Slade
Barron	Fincher	Knopke	Spencer
Barrow	Fisher	Lane	Stockton
Bell	Friday	McClain	Stolzenburg
Boyd	Gibson	Mathews	Stone
Broxson	Gong	O'Grady	Thomas
Chiles	Griffin	Ott	Weber
Clayton	Gunter	Plante	Weissenborn
Cross	Haverfield	Poston	Wilson
Deeb	Henderson	Reuter	Young

LeRoy Adkison was unanimously elected Sergeant At Arms of the Senate. Mr. Chief Justice Thornal administered to him the oath of office.

On motion by Senator Young that a Committee be appointed to escort Mr. S. H. Stiles, of the St. Petersburg Times, to the rostrum, the President appointed Senators Young, Mathews and Hollahan. Mr. Stiles was escorted to the rostrum where he was received by the President.

On motion by Senator Chiles that a Committee be appointed to escort Senator Ed H. Price, Jr., of the former 36th Senatorial District, to the rostrum, the President appointed Senators Chiles, Edwards and Boyd. Senator Price was escorted to the rostrum where he was received by the President.

On behalf of the St. Petersburg Times, the President presented a plaque to Senator Price, who was selected to receive this award by a poll of legislative correspondents and editors of Florida newspapers on the basis of his outstanding service to the State of Florida as a member of the 1965 Florida Senate, and for his personal and public integrity.

On motion by Senator Slade that a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform his Excellency that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to the business of the Session, awaiting any message he may wish to convey to the Body, the President appointed Senators Slade, Gibson and Young. The Committee withdrew.

On motion by Senator Bafalis that a Committee be appointed to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed with the business of the Session, the President appointed Senators Bafalis, Weissenborn and Henderson. The Committee withdrew.

The President announced the appointment of the following Committee on Rules and Calendar:

Senator Mathews, Chairman; Senator Friday, Vice Chairman; Senators Askew, Barron, Boyd, Chiles, Edwards, Griffin, Haverfield, Hollahan, Horne, Thomas and Young.

On motion by Senator Mathews, the following Report of the Committee on Rules and Calendar was adopted:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND CALENDAR

The Honorable Verle A. Pope
President of the Senate

April 4, 1967

Sir:

Your Committee on Rules and Calendar begs leave to report and recommends the rules which governed the Senate in the Special Session of the Legislature in January, 1967 be adopted with the following amendments:

1. In Rule 5.1, add a new committee to be called the Anti-Crime Committee.
2. In Rule 5.1, the membership of committees be no more than 25 in lieu of no more than 23.
3. Rule 5.12 be amended to read as follows:

The Senate may, by a majority vote of all Senators present, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, which, when thus constituted, may consider any question whether formally introduced in the Senate or not. The Senate may, however, restrict the subject matter to be considered by the Committee of the Whole, or its jurisdiction, by resolving itself into a Committee of the Whole for a specific and limited purpose. The President shall preside and maintain order and decorum. The rules of the Senate shall govern when applicable to standing committees. The Committee of the Whole may consider and report, by majority vote of the members present, upon any bill, resolution or question not formally introduced in the Senate and any bill upon which all standing committees of reference have rendered a favorable report. No bill or resolution upon which no committee action has been taken by the Committee or committees of reference or upon which an unfavorable committee report has been filed may be taken up and considered except upon a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Senators present, which vote shall also be required to favorably report any such bill or resolution to the Senate. A favorable report by a Committee of the Whole upon a bill or resolution having theretofore received an unfavorable report by a standing committee of reference shall not have the effect of withdrawing such bill or resolution from the table. Consideration by the Senate of such a bill or resolution shall be preceded by the adoption of the appropriate

motion during a session of the Senate. Bills considered by a Committee of the Whole shall be read once, debated, amended, and acted upon as a standing committee function. The body of a bill formally introduced shall not be interlined or defaced, but all amendments denoting the page and line shall be entered on separate paper by the Secretary, who shall be Secretary of the Committee of the Whole, and the same shall be agreed to by the Committee, and the report filed as otherwise provided in these rules for Committee reports. After report, the bill or other matter may be again debated and shall be subject to be again amended by the Senate. The quorum for a Committee of the Whole shall be the same as for the Senate, and when the Committee of the Whole shall rise, the roll shall be called to ascertain the presence of a quorum of the Senate.

The Rules with the above amendments incorporated are attached hereto.

The Committee further recommended that the Senate Journal Room be abolished.

In meeting of the Committee duly called and assembled, the vote of the Committee was as follows:

Yeas: Senators Askew, Barron, Boyd, Chiles, Edwards, Griffin, Haverfield, Hollahan, Horne, Thomas, Young, Friday and Mathews.

Nays: None.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN E. MATHEWS, JR.
Chairman, Committee on
Rules and Calendar

RULES OF THE FLORIDA SENATE

Rule One

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

1.1—A President and a President Pro Tempore shall be elected at the organizational session preceding each regular session of the State Senate. They are to continue in office until their successors are chosen and qualified or until the expiration of their term, whichever shall first occur. They shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Florida, and for the true and faithful discharge of their duties of office to the best of knowledge and ability.

1.2—There shall be a Secretary of the Senate who shall be elected for a period of two (2) years, pursuant to the provisions of Section 11.15, Florida Statutes, and who shall keep the Secretary's office open during and between sessions of the legislature on a permanent basis. A permanent staff of assistants shall be appointed to efficiently transact such business as assigned, or required by law or by rules of the Senate, during and between sessions of the legislature. The Secretary shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Florida, and for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of office to the best of knowledge and ability.

The Secretary shall be under the supervision of the President of the Senate and shall be the enrolling and engrossing clerk of the Senate. The Secretary shall designate an assistant engrossing and enrolling clerk and such other personnel as may be reasonably necessary to discharge the functions.

All secretaries, stenographers, typists, verifiers and other clerical assistants not specifically assigned to a Senator or to a committee shall be under the supervision of the Secretary.

1.3—There shall be a Sergeant At Arms of the Senate who shall be elected for a period of two (2) years, pursuant to the provisions of Section 11.15, Florida Statutes. The Sergeant At Arms shall be under the supervision of the President of the Senate. He shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Florida, and for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of office to the best of knowledge and ability.

The doorkeepers, janitors, pages and other attaches, except where otherwise specifically provided in these rules, shall be under the supervision of the Sergeant At Arms.

It shall be the duty of the Sergeant At Arms to attend the Senate during its sessions and maintain order under the direction of the President or other presiding officer; to execute the commands of the President of the Senate and of the Senate, and all processes, issued by authority thereof, directed to him; to have charge of all property of the Senate, to disburse the expendable materials of the Senate to members of the Senate for their official use; to cause to be printed the number of Journals and Calendars of the Senate certified to him by the Secretary of the Senate and to comply with any orders or Resolutions of the Senate; to have general charge of the gallery of the Senate provided for the public and press, and maintain order therein; and to police the Senate Chamber and committee rooms and be responsible therefor.

1.4—The President of the Senate shall appoint the Senate Chaplain, secretary to the President and a bill clerk for his office. The Committee on Rules and Calendar, subject to the approval of the President, shall employ such additional attaches and personnel as may be reasonably necessary to fulfill the functions of the State Senate. The President shall have the right to discharge any employee or attache of the Senate, except those officers elected by it, and the pay of such employee or attache shall stop upon the day of discharge. Each Senator shall be entitled to three (3) attaches, the names of which shall be submitted to the Committee on Rules and Calendar, but all other questions, motions or resolutions involving legislative expenditures shall be referred to, or originated by, the Committee on Rules and Calendar.

1.5—No employee or attache of the Senate shall, directly or indirectly, interest or concern himself or herself with the passage or consideration of any measure whatsoever. If any employee or attache so interests, or concerns himself or herself with any measure it shall be grounds for summary dismissal.

1.6—Employees and attaches shall perform the duties assigned to them by orders of the President and allotted them by rule or custom of the Senate. All such attaches and employees shall remain on duty at all times when the Senate is in session. When the Senate is not in session, they shall observe the same hours of employment as regular capitol employees. Committee clerks and secretaries shall be available for the convenience of the several committees and of the individual members of the Senate.

1.7—If employees are absent without prior permission, save for just cause, they shall be dropped from the payroll or forfeit compensation for the period of absence.

Penalty for
absence of
employees without
permission

1.8—In all cases of ballot, a majority of the votes given shall be necessary to an election. Where there shall not be such a majority on the first ballot, the ballots shall be repeated until a majority be obtained. If, however, no one be elected on the first three (3) ballots, then the names after the top two (2) in number of votes received on the third tally of the votes shall be dropped and the Senate shall ballot on the two (2) names remaining. In all balloting, blank ballots shall be rejected and not taken into the count in enumeration of votes reported by the teller.

Election by
Ballot

Rule Two

THE PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

2.1—The President shall take the chair on every legislative day precisely at the hour to which the Senate adjourned at the last sitting, immediately call the Senators to order and, on the appearance of a quorum, cause prayer to be said and the Journal of the previous proceedings to be approved and proceed to other business.

Calling the
Senate to order;
and correction of
the Journal

2.2—The President shall preserve order and decorum and, in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or in the lobby, may cause the same to be cleared.

The President
preserves order
on floor, in
galleries and
lobby

2.3—The President shall have general control of the Chamber, corridors, passages and rooms of the Senate whether in the Capitol or elsewhere.

The President's
control of
Chamber,
corridors, and
rooms

2.4—The President shall sign all acts, joint resolutions, resolutions, memorials, writs, warrants, subpoenas, and authorizations for payment or other papers issued by the Senate. The President shall approve vouchers for secretarial, travel and other office expense of Senators during periods when the Senate is not in session. He shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal by any Senator. He may require the Senator raising a point of order to cite the rule or other authority in support of the question. Upon appeal, no Senator (except the Senator taking the appeal) shall speak more than once, save by permission of the Senate. The Senator taking the appeal shall have the right to close the debate.

The President's
signature to acts,
warrants, sub-
poenas, etc.; and
decision of ques-
tions of order
subject to appeal

2.5—The President shall appoint all standing, select and conference committees which, from time to time, may be ordered by the Senate.

Appointment of
Committees

2.6—The President shall not be required to vote in ordinary legislative proceedings other than on final passage of a bill or resolution, except where his vote would be decisive. In all yea and nay votes, the President's name shall be called last.

The
President's
Vote

2.7—The President shall have the right to name any Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one (1) legislative day. In his absence and omission to make such appointment, the President Pro Tempore shall act during his absence.

Vacating
Chair

2.8—Upon the death of the President, the President Pro Tempore shall perform the duties of the office until and unless the Senate shall elect a successor. Upon and during the disability, absence or incapacity of the President beyond one legislative day, the President Pro Tempore shall perform his duties.

President
Pro Tempore

President Pro

Rule Three

THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

3.1—In the absence of the President and President Pro Tempore of the preceding session, the Secretary of the Senate shall, at the beginning of the session of the Legislature, or at the organizational session, call the Senators to order, and pending the election of a President or President Pro Tempore, preserve order and decorum, and decide all questions of order subject to appeal by any Senator. The duties of this Section may be delegated by the Secretary to any Senator.

Secretary's
duties at
organization

3.2—The Secretary shall cause to be kept a correct Journal of the proceedings of the Senate, and this daily Journal shall be numbered serially from the first day of each session of the Legislature. He shall superintend the engrossing, enrolling and transmitting of bills, resolutions and memorials; shall not permit any records or papers belonging to the Senate to be taken out of his custody other than in the regular course of business and only then upon proper receipt and shall report any missing papers to the President.

Duties generally;
keeps Journal

3.3—The Secretary shall prepare a daily Calendar which shall set forth: (1) the order of business; (2) the nature of the committee report on each bill, i.e., whether favorable, favorable with committee amendments or favorable with committee substitute, and (3) the status of each bill, i.e., whether on second or third reading.

Prepares
daily Calendar

3.4—The Secretary shall have read to the Senate all papers ordered to be read; note responses of Senators when the roll is called to determine the presence of a quorum; call the roll and note the answers of Senators when a question is taken by yeas and nays; assist, under the direction of the President, in taking the count when any vote of the Senate is taken by a show of hands or otherwise.

Reads papers,
calls roll

3.5—The Secretary shall attest to all writs, warrants, subpoenas and authorizations for payment issued by order of the Senate and to the passage of all bills, resolutions and memorials.

Attests warrants
and subpoenas;
Certifies passage

3.6—The Secretary shall prepare the copy for all
Prepares
 printed forms printed forms used by the Senate.

3.7—The Secretary shall assign such assistants as may
Assigns
 assistants be authorized by the President for the performance of the duties required of him. These assistants shall be subject to the Secretary's orders.

3.8—The Secretary shall examine bills upon their
Responsibility
 for legal form
 of bills, etc. tender for introduction to determine whether superficially these meet the requirements of the Constitution for the presence of the enacting or resolving clause or provision in local bills for advertising or for referendum but beyond calling an apparent defect to the attention of the introducer, the obligation of the Secretary shall end and responsibility for legal and constitutional correctness shall be that solely of the introducer.

3.9—The Secretary shall maintain, in addition to a
Keeps
 indices numerical index of bills and resolutions, a cumulative index of measures by their introducers.

3.10—The Secretary shall keep a separate journal of
Separate
 Journals the proceedings of the executive sessions of the Senate.

Rule Four

THE MEMBERS

4.1—Every Senator shall be within the Senate Chamber during its sittings unless excused or necessarily prevented, and shall vote on each question put, except that no Senator shall be permitted to vote on any question immediately concerning his private rights as distinct from the public interest.
Attendance
 and
 voting

4.2—The President may excuse any Senator from attendance on the Senate and its committees for any stated period, and such excused absence shall be noted on the Journal.
Excused
 Absence

4.3—Any Senator absenting himself from attendance on the Senate or its committees, and having in his possession any papers relating to the business before the Senate, shall leave such papers with the Secretary before departing from the Capitol Building.
Papers
 shall be
 left

4.4—Any Senator who answers roll call at the opening of any daily session, or who enters after roll call and announces his presence to the Senate, shall thereafter be deemed as present unless leave of absence is obtained from the President.
Members
 deemed
 present
 unless
 excused

4.5—In cases of contest for a seat in the Senate, notice setting forth the grounds of such contest shall be given by the contestant to the Senate prior to the day of the organizational session of the Legislature, and in such case, the contest shall be determined by majority vote as speedily as reasonably possible.
Contested
 seat

4.6—Each Senator shall be entitled to such facilities and expense as may be necessary and expedient to the fulfilment of the duties of the office, the location and sufficiency of which shall be determined by the Committee on Rules and Calendar.
Facilities for
 Members

Rule Five

COMMITTEES

5.1—At, or prior to the commencement of each regular session of the Legislature, the President shall appoint the membership of these standing committees:
Standing
 Committees

Agriculture and Livestock

Anti-Crime

Apportionment, Resolutions and Memorials

Appropriations

Banking, Securities and Loans

Citrus

Congressional Liaison, Intergovernmental and Veterans Affairs and Communications

Education—Higher Learning

Education—Public Schools and Junior Colleges

Ethics and Privileged Businesses

Finance and Taxation

Game and Fish

Governmental Reorganization

Health and Welfare

Insurance

Judiciary "A"

Judiciary "B"

Labor and Industry

Mental Health, Retardation and State Institutions

Public Roads and Highways

Retirement and Claims

Rules and Calendar

Transportation and Safety

Urban Affairs and Local Government

Water Conservation, Salt Water and Natural Resources

At a special session of the legislature dealing with constitutional revision, the President shall appoint a Committee on Constitutional Revision.

Each committee shall consist of not less than five (5) nor more than twenty-five (25) members, one of whom shall be designated by the President as Chairman and another as Vice Chairman.

Committees shall meet on the call of the Chairman; or, in his absence, the Vice Chairman.

5.2—The Chairman, or in his absence, the Vice Chairman, shall cause to be given at least two (2) hours prior notice in writing to the introducer of any bill to be considered by a committee, and any Senate bill or resolution reported unfavorably by any committee without such notice to and an opportunity to be heard having been given to its introducer, shall be recommitted to the committee reporting the same unfavorably upon the
Notice to
 Introducers

point of order being made within one (1) day after such report is printed in the Journal. This privilege shall also extend to any Senator, not an introducer, who has given the Chairman written notice of his desire to be heard on a specific bill, provided such notice shall have been given at least two (2) hours prior to the committee meeting. The committee to which the bill or resolution is thus committed shall proceed to reconsider it and shall report on it as if originally referred. This Rule shall also apply to House bills and resolutions.

5.3—Committees shall dispatch as expeditiously as reasonably possible and proper the public business assigned them. For the purpose of facilitating this, the President shall group the standing committees in such manner as to provide each with an opportunity to meet without conflict of its Members with the meetings of other committees to which they have been appointed. During the first thirty (30) calendar days of the regular legislative session, the committees shall have reserved to them the following days and hours of meeting:

GROUP ONE: 7:00-8:30 a.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays

Ethics and Privileged Businesses
Governmental Reorganization
Mental Health, Retardation and State Institutions
Transportation and Safety

GROUP TWO: 7:00-8:30 a.m. Wednesdays

Apportionment, Resolutions and Memorials
Congressional Liaison, Intergovernmental and Veterans Affairs and Communications
Game and Fish
Public Roads and Highways

GROUP THREE: 8:30-10:00 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays

Citrus
Health and Welfare
Insurance
Water Conservation, Salt Water and Natural Resources

GROUP FOUR: 8:30-10:00 a.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:00-6:30 p. m. Wednesdays

Agriculture and Livestock
Judiciary "A"
Judiciary "B"
Labor and Industry
Retirement and Claims

GROUP FIVE: 2:00-3:00 p. m. Mondays through Fridays

Anti-Crime
Rules and Calendar
Urban Affairs and Local Government

GROUP SIX: 3:00-5:00 p. m. Mondays through Fridays

Appropriations
Finance and Taxation

GROUP SEVEN: 5:00-6:30 p. m. Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays

Banking, Securities and Loans
Education—Higher Learning
Education—Public Schools and Junior Colleges

The Committee on Rules and Calendar shall provide a schedule of days, hours and places for the meeting of committees after completion of the initial thirty (30) days of the session.

5.4—Committees shall regularly meet in the room assigned for their use by the Sergeant At Arms, and notice of such assignment shall be posted permanently on a bulletin board provided for this purpose in the public corridor leading into the Chamber of the Senate. A list of each day's regular committee meetings, together with notice of special meetings when these shall have been given to the Secretary in writing by 4:30 P. M. of the preceding legislative day, and during the first thirty (30) days of the session by 2:30 P. M. on Fridays, shall appear at the head of the daily calendar. Saturday meetings shall be announced in the Friday Calendar when no Calendar is printed for Saturday. Notice of regular and special meetings shall also be given in writing by the Chairman, or by the person authorized to call a meeting in his absence, to each member of the committee. The Committee Chairman may arrange with the Sergeant At Arms for evening or other special meetings. No committee shall meet while the Senate is in session without special leave, except the Committee on Rules and Calendar.

5.5—All meetings of all committees shall be open to the public at all times, subject always to the power and authority of the Chairman to maintain order and decorum. If any matter is reported on the basis of a poll of the committee such matters shall be re-referred to the committee upon a point of order. Before any standing committee of the Senate holds a meeting while the legislature is not in session a notice of said meeting shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate at least seven days prior thereto.

5.6—Every bill, joint resolution, resolution and memorial referred to a committee or committees shall be reported back before 4:30 P. M. of the fifteenth (15th) calendar day from the day of reference (the day of reference being counted as the first day) unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. Should the fifteenth (15th) day fall on a Friday during the first thirty (30) days of the session, the measure shall be reported by 2:30 P. M. No bill shall be withdrawn under this Rule from the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on Finance and Taxation or the Committee on Constitutional Amendments during the first thirty (30) calendar days of the session. Failure to report a bill, joint resolution, resolution or memorial within the prescribed period shall entitle any Senator, on point of order, to cause the bill, joint resolution, resolution or memorial to be placed on the Calendar together with notation of this reason for its withdrawal from the committee. It shall be the duty of standing committees to report all measures referred to them either (a) favorably, (b) favorably with committee amendment, (c) favorably with committee substitute as defined in these Rules, or (d) unfavorably, but never "without recommendation."

5.7—Each report of a committee shall contain the action of the committee on the bill or other measure being transmitted, together with (a) the time and place of the meeting at which the action was taken, (b) the name and address of each person addressing the committee relative to the measure and, if any

Where
Committees
Meet

Open
Meetings

Time of
Reporting

Style of Reports
and Committee
Voting

Committee
Meetings

agent, the interest represented, and (c) the vote of each member of the committee on the motion to report each bill or resolution. The Secretary shall enter upon the Journal the action of the committee, but the entry shall not include those portions of the report previously enumerated in this Rule as items (a), (b), and (c). After the report has been filed with the Secretary as provided in these Rules, he shall preserve it for the convenient inspection of the public.

5.8—No member of a committee shall be allowed under any circumstances to vote by proxy. A majority of all the committee members present shall agree by their votes upon the disposition of any bill or other matter considered by the committee. A member shall be expected to attend all meetings of a committee to which he has been appointed. Failure to attend two (2) consecutive regular meetings, unless excused from attendance in the Senate on those days as provided in these Rules, or by the Chairman of the Committee shall constitute automatic withdrawal from the committee and create a vacancy. Upon notification by the Chairman of the Committee, the President shall make appointments to such vacancies. A Committee is actually assembled only when a quorum constituting a majority of the members thereof is present in person. Any Bill or Resolution reported in violation of this Rule shall be forthwith recommitted by the President when it is called to his attention by a Senator.

5.9—All matters referred to committees shall be reported from said committees by bill, resolution or otherwise with their recommendations thereon, and after such report has been received by the Secretary no bill, resolution or other matter shall be recommitted to a designated committee except by two-thirds vote of the Senators present and voting.

5.10—All favorable reports by committees (signed by the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice Chairman) shall be made on forms prescribed by the Secretary of the Senate and furnished by the Sergeant At Arms (supply room) and filed with the Secretary's office at the desk designated therefor by 7:30 P. M. of each legislative day, except that during the first thirty (30) days of the session, reports shall be filed by 5:00 P. M. on Fridays. These reports must be accompanied by the original bill, joint resolution, resolution or memorial, and the titles and numbers thereof shall be entered on the Calendar (at the appropriate reading). The bill numbers shall be entered on the Journal, together with the statement that the same was reported favorably by the committee of reference. Each report by a committee must set forth the identifying number of the measure, and, if amendments are proposed by the committee, the words "with amendments" shall follow the identifying number. Committee amendments shall be typewritten in full on amendment forms, numbered serially and attached to the measure. All unfavorable reports (signed by the Chairman, or in his absence, the Vice Chairman), of committees on bills, joint resolutions, resolutions and memorials shall be returned to the Secretary in the same manner set forth for making favorable reports. All bills, joint resolutions, resolutions and memorials reported unfavorably shall be laid on the table but upon motion by

any Senator, adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Senators present, the same may be taken from the table.

5.11—A committee may, in reporting a bill, joint resolution, resolution, or memorial, draft a new measure, embracing the same general subject matter, to be returned to the Senate with the recommendation that the substitute be considered in lieu of the original measure (or measures). The substitute measure must be accompanied by the original measure referred to the committee and returned to the Secretary in the same manner as the favorable reporting of any other measure. When the original measure is reached upon the Calendar, the substitute shall be read a first time by title. At the moment the substitute is read for the first time by title, the original proposition shall be automatically tabled and the substitute considered in lieu thereof without motion. The substitute shall carry the identifying number (or numbers) of the original, and shall be returned to the Secretary in the same number of copies required for first introduction of a similar measure (an original and five (5) exact copies for bills).

5.12—The Senate may, by a majority vote of all Senators present, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, which, when thus constituted, may consider any question whether formally introduced in the Senate or not. The Senate may, however, restrict the subject matter to be considered by the Committee of the Whole, or its jurisdiction, by resolving itself into a Committee of the Whole for a specific and limited purpose. The President shall preside and maintain order and decorum. The rules of the Senate shall govern when applicable to standing committees. The Committee of the Whole may consider and report, by majority vote of the members present, upon any bill, resolution or question not formally introduced in the Senate and any bill upon which all standing committees of reference have rendered a favorable report. No bill or resolution upon which no committee action has been taken by the committee or committees of reference or upon which an unfavorable committee report has been filed may be taken up and considered except upon a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote of the Senators present, which vote shall also be required to favorably report any such bill or resolution to the Senate. A favorable report by a Committee of the Whole upon a bill or resolution having theretofore received an unfavorable report by a standing committee of reference shall not have the effect of withdrawing such bill or resolution from the table. Consideration by the Senate of such a bill or resolution shall be preceded by the adoption of the appropriate motion during a session of the Senate. Bills considered by a Committee of the Whole shall be read once, debated, amended, and acted upon as a standing committee function. The body of a bill formally introduced shall not be interlined or defaced, but all amendments denoting the page and line shall be entered on separate paper by the Secretary, who shall be Secretary of the Committee of the Whole, and the same shall be agreed to by the Committee, and the report filed as otherwise provided in these rules for Committee reports. After report, the bill or other matter may be again debated and shall be subject to be again amended by the Senate. The quorum for a Committee of the Whole shall be the same as for the Senate, and when the Committee of the Whole shall rise, the roll shall be called to ascertain the presence of a quorum of the Senate.

Reports of
Substitutes

Quorum and
Attendance upon
Committee
Meetings

Recommitting
after Report

Committee
Reports

Committee of
Whole

5.13—The receiving of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order, except when the Senate is voting on any proposition. After Senate conferees on any bill or resolution in conference between the Senate and House shall have been appointed for seven (7) calendar days and shall have failed to make a report, it is hereby declared to be a motion of the highest privilege to move to discharge said Senate conferees and to appoint new conferees, or to instruct said Senate conferees; and, further during the last six (6) calendar days allowed under the Constitution for any regular session, it shall be a privileged motion to move to discharge, appoint, or instruct Senate conferees after Senate conferees shall have been appointed thirty-six (36) hours without having made a report. There shall accompany every conference report a statement sufficiently explicit to inform the Senate what effect such amendments or propositions will have upon the measures to which they relate. Upon presentation of the report of a conference committee, the vote first shall be whether the report shall be considered at that moment and second upon the acceptance or rejection thereof as an entirety. The report or reports of a conference committee must be acted upon as a whole, being agreed to or disagreed to as an entirety. When any bill or joint resolution is referred to a conference committee and the conferees on the part of the Senate report inability to agree, no action of the Senate taken prior to such reference to a conference committee shall preclude further action on said measure as the Senate may determine. Conference committees shall consider and report only on the differences existing between the Senate and the House.

5.14—Witnesses subpoenaed to appear before the Senate or its committees shall be paid as follows: for each day a witness shall attend, the sum of seven (\$7.00) dollars; for each mile he shall travel in coming to or going from the place of examination, by the nearest practical route the sum of seven and one-half cents each way; but nothing shall be paid for traveling when the witness has been summoned at the place of hearing.

Fees for
Witnesses

Rule Six

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS

6.1—Except where specifically provided otherwise, where "bill" is used in these Rules, it shall be understood that bill, joint resolution, concurrent resolution, resolution or memorial may be meant.

"Bill" stands
for all
Legislation

6.2—General form. All bills, resolutions and memorials shall, to be acceptable for introduction, be typewritten, mimeographed, or printed, all in a type size of pica or larger and all of the color of black, without erasure or interlineation, on a sheet of paper of the common legal size eight and one-half by thirteen (8½ x 13) inches. The lines shall be double spaced, the original (or first copy) shall be on stout bond paper, and the remaining copies of typewritten matter shall be on paper of good grade. The copies must be exact duplicates of the original. The top margin shall be at least two and one-half (2½) inches and the bottom margin shall be at least one inch or more. Left and right margins shall be one and one-half (1½) inches or more. The measure

Forms of
Measure

shall be aligned on the page substantially according to the following form:

(Center)

A bill to be entitled

(3 spaces)

(Indent 5 spaces from outside margin)

An act

(title single spaced)

(3 spaces)

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

(3 spaces)

Section 1.
(sections double spaced)

Section 2.

The original and five (5) exact and legible copies (6 altogether) of each measure—general or local—must be backed with a yellow jacket of the type furnished by the Sergeant At Arms. Each must be "Backed", that is, securely stapled in the Senate jacket form which shall contain in the spaces provided therefor enough of the title for identification of the Bill, with the name and the district of the Senator introducing same.

6.3—Forms of Bills. All bills shall be introduced in an original and five (5) exact copies. They shall contain a proper title, as defined in Section 16 of Article III of the Constitution, and the enacting clause, "Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:". The title of each bill shall be prefaced by the words, "A bill to be entitled An act" wherever the title appears on the text of the bill.

A Bill shall be typewritten in pica type, or larger, using a black typewriter ribbon, or mimeographed or printed in black, according to prescribed form without erasures or interlineations on plain white paper of legal size (8½ x 13 inches).

Six (6) title sheets are required to be attached by paper clip to the top of the *original copy* of each bill. Title sheets are furnished by the Sergeant At Arms of the Senate with carbons already inserted. *Do not remove the carbons from the title sheets.*

On each title sheet there must be typed, glued or taped in the space provided a *brief summary of the title* including the *subject* content of the bill and sections amended. If the title is short the entire title may be used on the title sheet. *Capitalize only the first letter of a sentence, name of person, city, state or county. Lower case all other words in the title.* The title sheets with carbons unseparated must be attached by paper clips to the top of the original copy of the bill before bill can be introduced or filed.

The original and five copies (6 altogether) must have clearly stamped on the jacket of each, above the space provided for the number, "Original, Duplicate, Third Copy, Fourth Copy, Fifth Copy, House Copy."

Local Bills
6.4—Form of local bills. As required by Section 21 of Article III of the Constitution, all local bills must either embody provisions for a ratifying referendum (stated in the title as well as in the text of the bill) or be accompanied by an affidavit of proper advertisement. Forms of affidavit shall be obtained from the Sergeant At Arms. All local Bills which require publication shall, when introduced have proof of publication securely attached to the original copy of the Bill as the first or front page thereof and the words "Proof of Publication Attached" clearly typed or stamped on the Senate side of the bill jacket or cover or the same shall be rejected by the Secretary.

Joint Resolutions
6.5—Form of joint resolutions. All joint resolutions shall be introduced in an original and seven (7) exact copies. They shall contain the resolving clause, "Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:". Each joint resolution shall be prefaced by the words, "A Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Florida". No title sheet shall be required for joint resolutions. Jackets shall be attached to the original and five copies of each resolution. The two (2) remaining unbacked copies shall be attached to the inside of the original copy of the resolution by paper clip for introduction.

Memorials
6.6—Forms of memorials. All memorials—these express the opinion of the Legislature to the Congress of the United States—shall be introduced in an original and seven (7) exact copies. They shall contain the resolving clause, "Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:". No title sheet shall be required for memorials. Jackets shall be attached to the original and five (5) copies of each memorial. The two (2) remaining unbacked copies shall be attached to the inside of the original copy of the memorial by paper clip for introduction.

Resolutions
6.7—Form of Senate and Concurrent resolutions. All Senate resolutions and all concurrent resolutions shall be introduced in an original and seven (7) exact copies. They shall contain a proper title, and a resolving clause. In the case of Senate resolutions, this shall be, "Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Florida:". Concurrent resolutions embody this clause, "Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Florida, the House of Representatives Concurring:". Jackets shall be attached to the original and five (5) copies of each resolution. The two remaining unbacked copies shall be attached to the inside of the original resolution by paper clip for introduction. Where copies of Senate resolutions are directed in the resolution to be furnished any person after adoption, these shall be prepared only by the Secretary of the Senate. The Secretary of State shall prepare certified copies only on concurrent resolutions after their adoption.

Introduction
6.8—To facilitate the process of committee reference, all bills and other measures for introduction shall be delivered to the Secretary no later than 12:00 Noon, of the day preceding introduction. This rule may be waived only upon unanimous consent, the motion for which shall not be

entertained unless the movant thereof shall have first notified the Senate orally, not less than thirty (30) minutes preceding the motion, of his intention to move for the waiver of this rule so as to have introduced a specific bill or bills sponsored by him. The adoption of such motion shall be construed as reverting the Senate to the Order of Introduction and Reference of Bills solely for the reception of said Bill or Bills for formal introduction and reference. During the last seven (7) days of the Legislative session this rule may be suspended or altered by resolution originating in the Committee on Rules and Calendar.

Printing
6.9—Upon introduction, all bills not local in application and all joint resolutions (including committee bills and committee substitute bills) shall be printed for the information of the Senate and the public. Unless otherwise ordered by the Senate or the President, there shall be printed five hundred (500) copies of each such measure. The Secretary shall furnish the copy for all such printing. This printing of bills shall be independent of the legislative process, and the absence of a printed copy shall not delay the progress of any measure at any stage of the legislative process.

Identification
6.10—Bills and other measures requiring legislative action shall be introduced in the order they are received at the desk of the Secretary. They shall be serially numbered as introduced, without differentiation in number as to type. The Secretary shall mark the original copy of each measure as will insure its identification, and each page thereof, as the item introduced in order to prevent unauthorized or improper substitutions therefor. This identification may be by the use of machines as used in banks for validating or cancelling checks or other documents, or by the use of any other device to accomplish the purpose of this rule. Any such device so used shall be used by and at all times shall be in the custody of the Secretary and its use by any person not authorized by this rule shall be prohibited.

Companion Measures
6.11—Whenever any bill, memorial, concurrent resolution, or joint resolution of the Senate shall be reached on the Calendar of the Senate for consideration, either on second or third reading, and there shall be also pending on the Calendar of the Senate a companion measure already passed by the House, it shall be in order to move that the House companion measure be substituted and considered in lieu of the Senate bill, memorial, concurrent resolution, or joint resolution. Such motion may be adopted by a majority vote, provided the House measure is on the same reading, otherwise the motion shall be to waive the rules by two-thirds vote and take up and read such House measure. A companion measure shall be in the identical words as the measure for which it is being substituted. At the moment the Senate passes the House companion measure, then the original Senate measure shall be regarded as automatically tabled. Re-commitment of a Senate bill shall automatically carry with it any House companion bill then on the Calendar.

Introduction by Members, only—Exception
6.12—Bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, memorials or resolutions shall be introduced only by a Senator or group of Senators whose signature or signatures are affixed to the original thereof. The general appropriations bill shall, however, be introduced by the Committee on Appro-

priations. Reports and resolutions dealing with these Rules or the Order of Business may, however, originate in the Committee on Rules and Calendar. This rule shall not be construed to prohibit the offering of a committee substitute for any bill, joint resolution, concurrent resolution, memorial or resolution referred to such committee if the committee substitute is germane to the original bill referred to such committee.

6.13—Papers of a miscellaneous nature addressed to the Senate may, at the discretion of the President be read, noted in the Journal or filed with an appropriate committee. When the reading of a paper other than one upon which the Senate is called to give a final vote is demanded, and the same is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined without debate by a majority vote of the Senate.

Miscellaneous
Papers

Rule Seven

ORDER OF BUSINESS AND CALENDAR

7.1—The Senate shall meet each legislative day at 11:00 A. M. and adjourn at 1:00 P. M. When the Senate shall determine to hold afternoon sessions, the hour of convening for the afternoon session shall be 3:00 P. M., and the hour for adjournment shall be 5:00 P. M.

Sessions of
the Senate

7.2—The daily order of business shall be as follows:

Daily Order
of Business

1. Roll Call.
2. Prayer by Chaplain.
3. Correction and approval of Journal.
4. Reports of Committees.
5. Introduction and reference of Resolutions, Memorials, Bills and Joint Resolutions.
6. Motions relating to committee reference.
7. Messages from the Governor.
8. Messages from the House of Representatives.
9. Consideration of Senate and other Resolutions.
10. Matters on reconsideration.
11. Unfinished business.
12. Special Order as determined by the Committee on Rules and Calendar or by the Senate.
13. Consideration of Bills and Joint Resolutions on Third Reading.
14. Consideration of Bills and Joint Resolutions on Second Reading.
15. Miscellaneous Business.
16. Petitions and Memorials.

On the first legislative day of each week the Daily Order of Business shall include, after prayer, The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

A vote of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be required to establish a Special Order. The Secretary of the Senate shall prepare and cause to be distributed, on each legislative day, a calendar corresponding to the Order of the Day and within each order of business, matters shall be considered in the order in which they appear on such daily calendar. Local bills may be omitted from the formal calendar and may be distributed to Senators by the Secretary separately.

7.3—All bills, and joint resolutions, including those which are strictly local in nature, shall be referred to an appropriate committee or committees whose jurisdiction embraces the subject of the bill. The reference of a bill which is strictly local in nature shall be to the Committee on Rules and Calendar for the sole purpose of determining that such measure is in fact and function local in nature and whether it responds to the legal requirements of a local bill. A bill is local in nature if it does not alter a law of general application throughout the state and affects only one county. Upon the determination, by the Committee on Rules and Calendar, that a bill is in fact and law a local bill, it shall forthwith be reported and referred to the calendar on local bills.

Reference
Generally

7.4—In case of multiple reference of a Bill, Resolution or Memorial to two or more committees said Bill, Resolution or Memorial shall be considered by each committee separately in the order in which the multiple reference is made, but if any Committee to which the Bill, Resolution or Memorial is referred makes an unfavorable report on said Bill that report shall be filed with the Senate and no further consideration given by other Committees except on two-thirds vote of the membership of the Senate.

Reference to
more than one
Committee

7.5—All bills carrying or affecting appropriations, including claim bills in excess of \$1,000, shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and all bills affecting tax matters, so as to increase, decrease, alter, impose or remove a tax, shall be referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation, but, in addition, such bills may be referred to other standing committees in the discretion of the President. If the original bill reported favorably by a committee other than the Committees on Appropriations or Finance and Taxation did not call for or affect an appropriation or affect a tax matter, and an amendment, offered either from the floor or by the reporting committee and adopted, does call for or affect an appropriation or affect a tax matter, then the bill with amendment shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on Finance and Taxation, whichever is appropriate. The bill, if then reported favorably, shall be returned at the same reading as when referred.

Reference to
Committee on
Appropriations
and Committee on
Finance and
Taxation

7.6—All resolutions shall be referred by the President to a standing committee, except that resolutions on Senate organization and of condolence and commemoration, or concurrent resolutions recalling a bill from the Governor's office, may be taken up upon motion and adopted at time of introduction without reference.

Reference of
Resolutions,
Concurrent
Resolutions;
exception

7.7—When the President has referred a bill or joint resolution, any Senator may, during that day at any time, but no later than under the Order of Business of "Motions Relating to Committee Reference" on the succeeding legislative day, move for reference to a different committee or for removal from any committee which motion may be adopted by a two-thirds vote.

Reference to
Different
Committee
or removal

7.8—Papers of a miscellaneous nature addressed to the Senate may, at the discretion of the President, be read, noted in the journal or filed with an appropriate committee.

Reference of
papers of
miscellaneous
nature

7.9—Each bill or joint resolution shall receive three (3) separate readings on three (3) separate days previous to a vote upon final passage unless two-thirds of the Senators present decide otherwise.

Reading of
Bills and
Joint
Resolutions

(Constitution: Article III, Section 17—
“Every bill shall be read by its title, on its first reading, in either house, unless one-third of the members present desire it read by sections. Every bill shall be read on three several days, unless two-thirds of the members present when such bill may be pending shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule. Every bill shall be read by its sections on its second reading and on its final passage, unless on its second reading two-thirds of the members present in the House where such bill may be pending, deem it expedient to dispense with this rule. The vote on the final passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays to be entered on the journal of each house; Provided;— That any general revision of the entire laws embodied in any bill shall not be required to be read by sections upon its final passage, and its reading may be wholly dispensed with by a two-thirds vote. . . .”)

7.10—Each concurrent resolution or memorial shall receive two (2) readings on two (2) separate days previous to a voice vote upon adoption, unless two-thirds of the Senators present decide otherwise. If the reading on the second day be dispensed with by this waiver, then the concurrent resolution or memorial may be read the second time by title only.

Reading of
Concurrent
Resolutions and
Memorials

7.11—Each Senate resolution shall be read by title only upon introduction. Each Senate resolution then shall be read an additional time in full before the question is put on adoption by voice vote.

Reading of
Senate
Resolutions

7.12—Upon the third reading of any bill or joint resolution, it shall not be committed (save to the Committees on Appropriations or Finance and Taxation under this Rule) or amended, except as to title, without consent of two-thirds of the Senators voting, nor shall the vote on passage be postponed to a day certain without the consent of a majority of those voting.

Referral or
Postponement on
Third Reading

7.13—A general bill or joint resolution may be considered out of its regular order on the Calendar upon unanimous consent obtained in the following manner: The Senator moving the Senate for such unanimous consent shall have, prior to the entertainment of such motion first orally given the membership not less than fifteen (15) minutes notice of his intention to so move which said notice shall specify the number of the bill or joint resolution and its position on the Calendar. The moving Senator shall be allowed one (1) minute upon the entertainment of such motion to explain his purpose and unanimous consent shall then be given or refused without further debate.

Consideration
of Bills out of
regular order

7.14—During the last thirty (30) calendar days of the regular sixty (60) day biennial session of the Legislature permitted under the Constitution and during any extension thereof by virtue of the membership of the Legislature as permitted under the Constitution and during any special session convened by the Governor as permitted under the Constitution, the Committee on Rules and Calendar may from day to day submit a Special Order Calendar determining the priority for consideration of bills and joint resolutions. Each Special Order Calendar so submitted shall be for the next legislative day. No other bills or joint resolutions shall be considered until this Special Order Calendar for the day set forth has been completed by the Senate except that any bill or joint resolution appearing on this calendar may be stricken therefrom by a two-thirds vote of the Senators present. All bills or joint resolutions set as special orders for consideration at the same hour shall take precedence in the order in which they were given preference.

Special Order
Calendar

7.15—Local bills shall be disposed of according to the Calendar of Bills of a Local Nature and shall be taken up and considered only at such time as shall be specially determined.

Calendar of
Local Bills

7.16—Before any general bill or joint resolution shall be read the third time, whether amended or not, it shall be referred without motion to the Engrossing Clerk for examination, and, if amended, the engrossing of amendments. In cases where no amendments have been adopted, the measure may be returned to the Senate on the following legislative day as engrossed without being rewritten and without Journal entry. Where an amendment has been adopted, this shall be carefully incorporated in the measure by being typewritten on stout bond paper without erasure or interlineation. After return to the Senate, the measure shall be placed on the Calendar of Bills on Third Reading. No reference under this section need be made of local bills which have not been amended in the Senate. In the case of any House bill amended in the Senate, the amendment adopted shall be typewritten in triplicate and attached to the bill amended in such manner that it will not be likely lost therefrom. No Senate bill with House amendment shall be accepted by the Secretary from the House unless the amendment be typewritten in triplicate.

Engrossing

7.17—The order of disposition of any bill or joint resolution which has been read the second time shall be its reference to the Engrossing Clerk to be engrossed after all questions relative to it while on a second reading have been disposed of, and the same shall be immediately engrossed and placed on the Calendar of Bills on Third Reading to be taken up on some separate succeeding legislative day, unless otherwise ordered by a two-thirds vote of those present. No bill shall be committed to the Engrossing Clerk or placed on the Calendar of Bills on Third Reading unless all motions relative to it and placed, by the President, before the Senate have been disposed of. Amendments filed with the Secretary, the adoption of which has not been formally moved, shall not be construed to be pending so as to deter such advancement. A bill or joint resolution shall be determined on its third reading when it has been read a second time on a previous day and no motion left pending. Bills calendared for second or third reading

Order after
second reading

shall not be considered as properly before the Senate for consideration on such reading until reached on the Calendar and appropriately read to the Senate pursuant to order of the President.

7.18—The Enrolling Clerk shall be responsible for the enrolling of bills and other legislation. After enrollment, all bills shall be signed by the President and the Secretary, and the fact of such signing shall be noted in the Journal.

7.19—Whenever the Senator who introduced any bill or resolution is absent from the chamber when such bill or resolution is reached in its regular order on any of its readings, such bill or resolution shall be passed and placed at the foot of the calendar, and shall not be taken up out of order or its place on the calendar changed against the order of progress, except by unanimous consent; and if such bill or resolution shall not be finally voted upon when for the third time it is reached in regular order it shall be automatically tabled.

Rule Eight

VOTING

8.1—The President shall declare all votes. Upon every roll call the names of the Senators shall be called alphabetically by surname provided that when two or more Senators have the same surname the number of the applicable senatorial district shall be added. The President's name shall be called last. Upon the taking of a voice vote if the President is in doubt or if a count is required by at least five Senators, a roll call shall be taken.

8.2—After the roll has been called on any matter, but before the President has announced the result thereof, any Senator may change his vote. After the vote has been announced by the President a Senator may change his vote with the unanimous consent of the Senators present provided that no such change of vote shall be valid where such change has the effect of altering the final passage of the measure. When a Senator's request to change his vote has the effect of altering the final passage of the measure, the procedure to be followed shall be a motion to reconsider the vote by which such measure was adopted or failed of adoption.

8.3—No Senator shall vote for another Senator, nor shall any person not a Senator cast a vote for a Senator.

8.4—Pairing shall be permitted only upon the absence of a Senator for good cause and shall be in writing and specifically state the bill or bills or questions upon which pairs are arranged.

8.5—No Senator shall be permitted to explain his vote during a roll call, but may reduce his explanation to writing, and upon filing with the Secretary, this explanation shall be spread upon the Journal.

Rule Nine

MOTIONS AND THEIR PRECEDENCE

9.1—Every motion may be made orally. Upon request of the President, a Senator shall reduce his motion to writing. After a motion has been stated or read by the President it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Senate, without a second, and shall be disposed of by vote of the Senate. The mover may withdraw a motion, except a motion to reconsider, as hereinafter provided, at any time before the same has been amended or before a vote thereon shall have been commenced.

9.2—When a question is under debate the President shall receive no motion except:

- Motions:
How made;
withdrawn
- Motions:
Precedence
1. To adjourn at a time certain;
 2. To adjourn instantaner;
 3. To take a recess;
 4. To proceed to the consideration of executive business;
 5. To reconsider;
 6. To limit debate;
 7. To postpone to a day certain;
 8. To commit to the Committee of the Whole;
 9. To commit to a standing committee;
 10. To commit to a select committee;
 11. To amend;
 12. To postpone indefinitely;
- which several motions shall have precedence in the descending order given.

The President shall propound all questions in the order in which they are moved unless the subsequent motion be previous in nature.

9.3—Motions to adjourn, to recess or to proceed to the consideration of executive business shall be decided without debate by a majority vote of those present and voting. Only one substitute for a motion to adjourn shall be entertained. The substitute motion shall fix a different time for adjournment, and the same shall be put without debate, except that one (1) minute shall be allowed the mover of the substitute within which to explain his reasons therefor. The substitute motion having been lost, the question shall be put on the original motion which if lost shall preclude any further motion to adjourn until other business shall have intervened.

9.4—Any Senator may call for a division of a question when the sense will admit of it. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; a motion to strike out, being lost, shall neither preclude amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

9.5—When a question has been decided by the Senate, any Senator voting with the prevailing side may, on the same Legislative day or the next Legislative day move a reconsideration thereof, and such motion may be made pending a motion to adjourn, and the making of such motion shall be in order though the time of adjournment has arrived or passed, and such motion shall

be a special and continuing order of business for the Legislative day succeeding that on which the motion was made and unless acted on on said day it shall be considered abandoned, and if the Senate shall refuse to consider, or upon consideration, shall confirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order, unless by unanimous consent, provided that during the last five days of the session a motion to reconsider shall be made and acted on the same day that the question is decided. When a majority of Senators present vote in the affirmative on any claim bill or joint resolution, but the proposition be lost because it is one in which the concurrence of a greater number than a majority is necessary for adoption or passage, any Senator may move for reconsideration.

9.6—The motion to reconsider shall require for its adoption the affirmative votes of a majority of the Senate present and voting.

Reconsideration:
Vote required

9.7—Debate shall be allowed on a motion to reconsider only when the question which it is proposed to reconsider is debatable. Where debate upon a motion to reconsider is in order, no Senator shall speak thereon more than once nor for a longer period than five (5) minutes.

Reconsideration:
when debate
allowed

9.8—The adoption of a motion to reconsider a vote upon any secondary matter shall not remove the main subject under consideration from consideration of the Senate. A motion to reconsider a collateral matter must be disposed of at once during the course of the consideration of the main subject to which it is related and such motion shall be out of order after the Senate has passed to other business.

Reconsideration:
collateral matters

9.9—The Secretary shall retain possession of all general bills and joint resolutions for the period after passage during which reconsideration may be moved, except that during the last five (5) calendar days allowed under the Constitution for a regular session and during any extensions thereof, these shall be transmitted to the House forthwith. The adoption of any motion to waive the rules by a two-thirds vote of the Senators present and immediately certify any bill or joint resolution to the House shall be construed as releasing the measure from the Secretary's possession for the period of reconsideration. Bills either on the local calendar or passed as local bills and concurrent resolutions and memorials shall be transmitted to the House without delay. All bills, when transmitted to the House, shall be accompanied by a message stating the title to the bill and asking the concurrence of that body.

Reconsideration:
Secretary to hold
for period

9.10—Motions to indefinitely postpone shall be applicable only to main motions. The adoption of a motion to indefinitely postpone a measure shall dispose of such measure for the duration of the legislative session and all extensions thereof. Any motion to postpone consideration to a time beyond the last day allowed under the Constitution for the current legislative session shall be construed as a motion to indefinitely postpone.

Motion to
indefinitely
postpone

Rule Ten

AMENDMENTS

10.1—Amendments shall be sent to the Secretary on forms prescribed by him and supplied by the Sergeant At Arms, but shall be considered only as sponsors gain recognition from the President to move their adoption, except that the chairman of the committee (or in his absence, the vice chairman or any member thereof) reporting the measure under consideration shall have preference for the presentation of committee amendments. An amendment shall be deemed pending only after its sponsor has been recognized by the President and has moved its adoption and shall not be construed to include amendments which have simply been filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the adoption of which has not been formally moved.

General Form:
Manner of
consideration

10.2—Amendments shall be adopted on second reading of a measure by majority vote; on third reading, by a two-thirds vote, except that corrective amendments to the title, after perfection of the body, shall be decided without debate by a majority vote on second or third reading.

Adoption

10.3—An amendment to a pending amendment may be received, but until it is disposed of no other motion to amend will be in order except a substitute amendment or an amendment to the substitute. Such amendments are to be disposed of in the following order: (1) Amendments to the amendment are acted upon before the substitute is taken up. Only one amendment to the amendment is in order at a time. (2) Amendments to the substitute are next voted on. (3) The substitute then is voted on. The adoption of a substitute amendment in lieu of an original amendment shall be treated and considered as an amendment of the bill itself.

Sequence of
Amendments to
Amendments

10.4—A proposal to strike out all after the enacting clause or the resolving clause of a bill or joint resolution and insert new matter of the same general subject as stated in the original title, shall be deemed proper and germane and shall be treated as an amendment.

Striking all
after enacting
clause

10.5—The adoption of an amendment to a section shall not preclude further amendment of that section. If a bill or joint resolution is being considered section by section or item by item, only amendments to the section or item under consideration shall be in order. The President shall, in recognizing Senators for the purpose of moving the adoption of amendments, endeavor to cause all amendments to Section 1 to be considered first, then all those to Section 2, and so on. After all sections have been considered separately, the whole bill or joint resolution shall be open for amendment.

Amendment by
Section

10.6—All amendments taken up, unless withdrawn, shall be printed in the Journal except that an amendment to the General Appropriations Bill constituting an entirely new bill shall not be printed until the filing of the Conference Committee Report. All item amendments to the General Appropriations Bill shall be printed. No

General

proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

10.7—Any House bill or resolution may be amended in the same manner as a Senate bill or resolution. If a House bill or joint resolution is amended the same shall be noted by the Secretary on the jacket containing same before it is reported to the House.

10.8—After the reading of a House amendment to a Senate bill or joint resolution the Senate may: (1) amend the House amendment by a concurrence of the majority required for the final passage of the measure, or (2) concur in the House amendment by a concurrence of the same majority required for the final passage of the measure, or (3) refuse by the majority required to concur and ask the House to recede.

10.9—If the House shall refuse to concur in a Senate amendment to a House bill or joint resolution, the following motions shall be in order and shall be privileged in the order named: (1) that the Senate recede; or (2) that the Senate insist and ask for a conference committee or (3) that the Senate insist.

Rule Eleven

DECORUM AND DEBATE

11.1—When any Senator desires to speak or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise at his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and, on being recognized, may address the Senate from his desk or from the Well of the Senate, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoiding personality. During debate a Senator shall not address or refer to another Senator by his or her first name. In all such cases, a Senator shall appropriately use the appellation of Senator.

11.2—When two (2) or more Senators rise at once the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak.

11.3—No Senator shall be interrupted by another without the consent of the Senator who has the floor, except by rising to a question of order. The President shall strictly enforce this Rule.

11.4—No Senator shall speak more than once on any one question to the prevention of any other who has not spoken and is desirous to speak nor for any longer period of time than thirty minutes, without yielding the floor, except by consent of a majority of the Senators present.

11.5—When a measure is under debate by the Senate, it shall be in order for a Senator to move to limit debate and such motion shall be decided without debate, except that the introducer of the measure shall have five (5) minutes within which to discuss said motion, and he may divide his time with, or waive it in favor of, some other member. If, by a two-thirds vote of the Senators present, the question is decided in the affirmative, debate shall be limited accordingly. The time

allotted by such limitation shall be apportioned by the President equitably between both sides; provided, however, that the introducer of such measure shall be entitled to close.

11.6—All questions relating to the priority of business to be acted on shall be decided without debate.

11.7—Questions of privilege shall be first, those affecting the rights of the Senate collectively, its safety, dignity and the integrity of its proceedings; second, the rights, reputation and conduct of Senators individually, in their representative capacity only; and shall have precedence of all other questions, except motions to adjourn.

Rule Twelve

LOBBYING

12.1—All persons, except members of the Florida Legislature, or duly authorized aides designated in writing by such members, who seek to encourage the passage, defeat or modification of any legislation in the Senate or before its committees shall, before engaging in such activity, register with the Secretary of the Senate. Every registrant, in accordance herewith, shall also be required to state the extent of any direct business association or partnership with any current member of the Legislature.

12.2—Every such person shall register on forms prepared by the Secretary and shall state under oath, the name and address of each client or interest he represents together with the particular legislation in which he is interested and the term of his engagement. The Secretary shall publish in the Journal in tabulation form a list of those filing the registration statements required under this Rule, together with the information contained therein, on the first Monday of the session and weekly thereafter. No registered lobbyist shall be permitted upon the floor of the Senate while it is in session.

12.3—Any person who merely appears before a committee of the Senate in his individual capacity without compensation or reimbursement, to express support of or opposition to any legislation, and who shall so declare to the Senators or committee with whom he discusses any proposed legislation, shall not be required to register as a lobbyist but shall not be permitted upon the floor of the Senate during consideration of the legislation in which he is interested.

12.4—Separately from any prosecution or penalties otherwise provided by law, any person determined by a majority of the Senate to have failed to comply with the requirements of this Rule, shall be prohibited for the duration of the session from appearing before a committee of this Senate.

12.5—The Secretary shall provide blank affidavits for the convenience of registrants but the burden of compliance nevertheless always shall be upon the person required to register.

12.6—Committees shall be diligent to ascertain whether those who appear before them in other than an obviously individual capacity have conformed with the requirements of this Rule, and to report violations. No committeeman knowingly shall permit an unregistered lobbyist to be heard.

Committees to be Diligent

Rule Thirteen

CHAMBER OF THE SENATE

13.1—No one shall be admitted to the main floor of the Senate while the Senate is in session except Senators, members of the families of the Senators, the Governor and his official representative, Cabinet Officers, former Governors, present and former United States Senators, Members or former Members of the House of Representatives of the United States and of this State, Justices of the Supreme and Appellate Courts of Florida, Circuit Judges of Florida and former State Senators of Florida. None of the above shall be admitted if registered pursuant to Rule 12. All male persons on the main floor of the Senate and in the gallery (with the exception of visitors in that portion of the gallery set aside for the general public) shall wear coats at all times while the Senate is in session.

Persons entitled to admission

13.2—The President shall admit to the floor, under such regulations as he may prescribe, stenographers and reporters wishing to take down the debates and proceedings unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, provided, however, this rule shall not be construed to permit dictation while the Senate is in session, and the provisions of this rule shall not be subject to waiver except by unanimous consent.

Admission by President

13.3—For the first two (2) weeks of the session Senators will be recognized, immediately following prayer, to make brief introductions of visitors to the Senate. At all other times visitors shall be recognized by the President at a convenient time. No person except a former State Senator shall be escorted to the rostrum for recognition except with prior approval of the President.

Recognition of Guests

Rule Fourteen

CONSTRUCTION AND WAIVER OF RULES

14.1—It shall be the duty of the President, or the presiding officer for the time being, to interpret all Rules. Motions for the previous question and to lay upon the table shall not be entertained.

Interpretation of Rules

14.2—These Rules shall not be waived or suspended except by a two-thirds vote of all Senators present, which motion when made shall be decided without debate, except that no motion to waive any Rule requiring unanimous consent of the Senate shall be adopted except by unanimous consent of those present.

Waiver and Suspension of Rules

14.3—All proposed actions touching the Rules and Order of Business in the Senate shall be first referred to the Committee on Rules and Calendar, which shall report as soon as practicable thereafter. Consideration

Changes in Rules

of such a report shall always be in order. The Committee on Rules and Calendar may originate reports and resolutions dealing with these Rules and the Order of Business and such power shall be exclusive.

14.4—Unless otherwise indicated by these Rules, all action by the Senate shall be by majority vote of those Senators present.

Majority Action

14.5—Whenever in these rules reference is made to "two-thirds of those present", "two-thirds vote", "two-thirds of the Senate", "two-thirds of those voting", etc., these shall all be construed to mean two-thirds of those Senators present, except that two-thirds of the Senate shall be required to consider additional proposed legislation in any extended session in accordance with Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution.

Uniform Construction

14.6—When used in these Rules, the following words shall, unless the text otherwise indicates, have the following respective meaning: (a) The singular always includes the plural. (b) The masculine always includes the feminine.

General

Rule Fifteen

RULES COVERING EXECUTIVE SESSION

15.1—Where nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, lie over for action until the day succeeding the day upon which they are made; and the final question of every nomination shall be "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the day on which the nomination is received. Action upon nominations will be executive business and subject to the provisions of Rules 15.3 and 15.4 hereof.

Nominations

15.2—Nominations neither approved nor rejected, during the session at which they are made, shall not be acted upon at any succeeding session without again being made by the Governor; and if the Senate shall adjourn sine die, all nominations pending and not finally acted upon at the time of taking such adjournment shall be returned to the Governor and shall not be acted upon afterwards, unless again submitted to the Senate by the Governor and all motions pending to reconsider a vote upon nomination shall fail on such adjournment.

Nominations Not Acted Upon

15.3—All information or remarks concerning the character or qualification, or the vote upon the confirmation of any person nominated by the Governor to office, shall be kept a secret, but the fact that a nomination has been made shall not be regarded as a secret after time has expired when a motion to reconsider may be made, and it shall be considered a breach of privilege for any Senator to break this rule.

Secret Information

15.4—When acting on executive business the Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary of the Senate, who shall be sworn to keep the secrets of the Senate.

Executive Business

15.5—The Legislative proceedings and executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate journals.

Separate Journals

15.6—Nominations, approved or definitely acted upon by the Senate shall not be returned by the Secretary of the Senate to the Governor until the expiration of the time limit for making a motion to reconsider the same, or while a motion to reconsider is pending, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Nominations
Acted Upon

15.7—No information regarding the executive record shall be made public unless by special order of the Senate or by order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Executive
Records

15.8—Communications from the Governor as to the suspension or removal of officers shall be considered in Executive Session, and, unless otherwise ordered, shall lie over for action to the Executive Session next succeeding that at which they are laid before the Senate.

Suspensions
Or Removals

The final question on every suspension or removal of officers shall be, "Will the Senate consent to the suspension and removal of said officer?" or, "Will the Senate, upon the recommendation of the Governor, remove said officer?" as the case may require.

15.9—ALL CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS MADE BY THE GOVERNOR SHALL BE BY THE MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE SENATE KEPT SECRET.

Confidential
Communications

15.10—VIOLATION OF THE ABOVE RULE AS TO THE SECRECY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS SHALL BE CONSIDERED BY THE SENATE AS SUFFICIENT GROUNDS FOR THE UNSEATING OF THE OFFENDING SENATOR.

Violation Of
Secrecy Rules

On motion by Senator Thomas, the floral arrangements contributed to members of the Senate for beautification of the Chamber on opening day, were ordered donated to the local hospitals.

A Committee from the House of Representatives, composed of Representatives Matthews, Eddy and Tyre, appeared at the Bar of the Senate and notified the Body that the House of Representatives was duly organized and ready to proceed with the business of the Session. The President expressed the appreciation of the Senate for the report and the Committee withdrew.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the Governor appeared at the Bar of the Senate and reported to the President that its duty had been performed. The Committee was thanked for its service and discharged.

The Committee appointed to notify the House of Representatives appeared at the Bar of the Senate and reported to the President that its duty had been performed. The Committee was thanked for its service and discharged.

INTRODUCTION

By Senator Pope—

SB 1—A bill to be entitled An act relating to specialized state educational institutions; Florida school for the deaf and the blind; board of trustees; amending section 242.331(1), Florida Statutes, to provide that the appointment of the trustees by the governor shall be confirmed by the senate; providing an effective date.

Was read the first time by title and referred to the Committee on Mental Health, Retardation and State Institutions.

By Senator Stolzenburg—

SB 2—A bill to be entitled An act relating to abolishing the Florida inland navigation district created under chapter 14723, 1931, Laws of Florida, but transferring its duties and responsibilities to the state board of conservation; transferring to said board assets and unexpended funds or appropriations of said abolished district; providing that all laws in conflict shall be repealed; providing an effective date.

Was read the first time by title and referred to the Committee on Water Conservation, Salt Water and Natural Resources.

By Senator Deeb—

SB 3—A bill to be entitled An act relating to bingo or guest games; amending chapter 849, Florida Statutes, by adding section 849.093, Florida Statutes; by providing whom, when and how they shall be conducted; providing the distribution of the proceeds therefrom; providing the authorized organizations must have been in existence for at least three (3) years; also providing that authorized organizations may conduct such games if all the proceeds therefrom are returned to the players of the games in the form of prizes; limits the size of the jackpot in any given game to one hundred dollars (\$100.00) and the number of games per week per organization; prohibits the payment of any salary or expenses to any member of such organization from the proceeds of any game; and prescribing the effective date thereof.

Was read the first time by title and referred to the Committee on Privileged Businesses.

By Senators Hollahan, Gunter, Deeb, Barrow and Weissenborn—

SB 4—A bill to be entitled An act relating to state planning; providing for the creation of an office of state planning and programming and appointment of a chief administrator for planning and programming to study, evaluate and prepare recommendations to the budget commission, file a state plan, make special reports, prepare and distribute an annual report; providing an effective date.

Was read the first time by title and referred to the Committee on Governmental Reorganization.

By Senator Deeb—

SB 5—A bill to be entitled An act to amend Section 253.124, Florida Statutes, to require the trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund to make certain findings of fact before giving their approval to construction.

Was read the first time by title and referred to the Committee on Water Conservation, Salt Water and Natural Resources.

By Senator Hollahan—

SCR 6—A concurrent resolution relating to the recess of the Senate and House of Representatives to April 25, 1967.

Was read the first time in full and referred to the Committee on Rules and Calendar.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The following message was read:

*The Honorable Verle A. Pope
President of the Senate*

April 4, 1967

Sir:

I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted—

By Representative Rowell—

HCR 1-ORG—A concurrent resolution providing that the house of representatives and the senate convene in joint session in the chamber of the house of representatives at 6:45 p.m., April 4, 1967.

WHEREAS, His Excellency, Governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr., has expressed a desire to address the Legislature in Joint Session on this day, Tuesday, April 4, 1967; NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate Concurring:

That the House of Representatives and the Senate convene in Joint Session in the chamber of the House of Representatives at 6:45 P.M. this day, Tuesday, April 4, 1967, for the purpose of receiving the Message of the Governor.

—and requests the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Respectfully,
ALLEN MORRIS
Clerk, House of Representatives

HCR 1-ORG, contained in the above message, was read the first time in full. On motion by Senator Mathews, the rules were waived and HCR 1-ORG was read the second time by title, adopted, and certified to the House.

On motion by Senator Mathews, the Senate recessed at 1:50 p.m., until 6:45 p.m.

NIGHT SESSION

The Senate was called to order by the President at 6:45 p.m.

The following Senators were recorded present:

Mr. President	de la Parte	Hollahan	Saylor
Askew	Edwards	Horne	Shevin
Bafalis	Elrod	Johnson	Slade
Barron	Fincher	Knopke	Spencer
Barrow	Fisher	Lane	Stockton
Bell	Friday	McClain	Stolzenburg
Boyd	Gibson	Mathews	Stone
Broxson	Gong	O'Grady	Thomas
Chiles	Griffin	Ott	Weber
Clayton	Gunter	Plante	Weissenborn
Cross	Haverfield	Poston	Wilson
Deeb	Henderson	Reuter	Young

48. A quorum present.

Pursuant to HCR 1-ORG the Senate formed in processional order and marched in a body to the Chamber of the House of Representatives, with the President of the Senate leading, who was preceded by the Secretary of the Senate, the way being opened to the Chamber of the House of Representatives by the Sergeant At Arms of the Senate. The Senate was received in due form.

Honorable Ralph D. Turlington, Speaker of the House of Representatives, invited the President of the Senate to the rostrum, and requested the President to preside over the Joint Session.

The President in the Chair.

The Clerk called the roll of the House of Representatives and the following members were recorded present:

Alvarez	Brower	Davis	Gallen
Andrews	Caldwell	De Young	Gautier
Arnold	Campbell	Dubbin	Gibson
Ashler	Chappell	Ducker	Gillespie
Baker	Clark	Eddy	Gissendanner
Bassett	Conway	Elmore	Gorman
Beck	Crabtree	Featherstone	Graham
Bevis	Craig	Ferre	Grange
Bird	Crider	Firestone	Grizzle
Blalock	Culbreath	Fleece	Gustafson
Brantley	D'Alemberte	Fortune, E. M.	Harris
Briggs	Danahy	Fortune, J.	Hartnett

Hector	McNulty	Reed	Spicola
Hodes	Middlemas	Reedy	Stafford
Holloway	Miers	Reeves	Stallings
Humphrey	Mixson	Register	Stevens
Inman	Murphy	Robinson	Sweeny
James	Myers	Rowell	Tillman
Kennelly	Nergard	Rude	Tucker
King	Nichols	Rust	Turlington
Land	Osborne	Ryals	Tyre
Lewis	Papy	Sackett	Walker
Lindsey	Pfeiffer	Savage	Wells
Mann	Poorbaugh	Scarborough	Whitson
Martinez, E. L.	Powell	Schultz	Williams
Martinez, J. M.	Pratt	Sessums	Wolfson
Matthews	Prominski	Shadley	Yancey
Mattox	Rainey	Shaw	Yarborough
McDonald	Randell	Singleton	
McKinley	Redman	Smith	

118. A quorum present.

The Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate and the following Senators were recorded present:

Mr. President	de la Parte	Hollahan	Saylor
Askew	Edwards	Horne	Shevin
Bafalis	Elrod	Johnson	Slade
Barron	Fincher	Knopke	Spencer
Barrow	Fisher	Lane	Stockton
Bell	Friday	McClain	Stolzenburg
Boyd	Gibson	Mathews	Stone
Broxson	Gong	O'Grady	Thomas
Chiles	Griffin	Ott	Weber
Clayton	Gunter	Plante	Weissenborn
Cross	Haverfield	Poston	Wilson
Deeb	Henderson	Reuter	Young

48. A quorum present.

The President announced a quorum of the Joint Session present.

Prayer by Dr. Fred P. Laughon, Jr., Pastor, First Baptist Church of Gainesville:

O God of all mankind, we begin our service to the people of Florida by giving our lives to thee as fully as we know how to do. Grasp our hands like a father holds his child's hand to cross a dangerous street, and see us through these days. We so easily worry about our homes and families, but for these days, watch over them while we make all Floridians our family. In giving thee our lives, take our minds and think through them. Take our lips and speak through them. Take our lives and make them like Jesus. In this way we dedicate all who serve this state these days. Through Jesus Christ our Lord we pray. Amen.

On motion by Representative Arnold that a Committee be appointed to notify the Governor that the Senate and the House of Representatives were assembled in Joint Session and ready to receive His Excellency's message, the President appointed Senators Slade, Weissenborn and Young on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Reedy, Rowell and Poorbaugh on the part of the House of Representatives. The Committee withdrew.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the Governor reappeared in the Hall of the House of Representatives escorting His Excellency, Claude R. Kirk, Jr., Governor of Florida, accompanied by Honorable Tom Adams, Secretary of State; Honorable Earl Faircloth, Attorney General; Honorable Fred O. Dickinson, Jr., Comptroller; Honorable Broward Williams, Treasurer; Honorable Doyle Conner, Commissioner of Agriculture; and Honorable Floyd T. Christian, Superintendent of Public Instruction, constituting the Cabinet of the State of Florida, and Mr. Chief Justice Campbell Thornal, Mr. Justice Elwyn Thomas, Mr. Justice B. K. Roberts, Mr. Justice E. Harris Drew, Mr. Justice Stephen C. O'Connell, Mr. Justice Millard F. Caldwell and Mr. Justice Richard W. Ervin, constituting the Supreme Court of Florida.

The Governor was received by the Joint Assembly standing, and was escorted to the rostrum. The members of the Cabinet

and the members of the Supreme Court were seated in front of the rostrum.

On motion by Senator Bafalis that a Committee be appointed to escort Mrs. Claude R. Kirk, Jr., Florida's First Lady, to the rostrum, the President appointed Senators Bafalis, Gong and O'Grady on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Grizzle, Wolfson and Yarborough on the part of the House of Representatives. Mrs. Kirk was escorted to the rostrum and was presented to the Joint Assembly by the President.

The President presented Governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr., who delivered his message to the Legislature concerning the condition of the state and made his recommendations as required by Article IV, Section 9, of the Constitution of the State of Florida.

Following the Governor's address, the Committee previously appointed escorted the Governor from the rostrum and from the House Chamber, followed by the members of the Cabinet and the Justices of the Supreme Court.

On motion by Senator Mathews, the Senate withdrew from the Joint Assembly and resumed its Session at 7:33 p.m. The following Senators were recorded present:

Mr. President	de la Parte	Hollahan	Sayler
Askew	Edwards	Horne	Shevin
Bafalis	Elrod	Johnson	Slade
Barron	Fincher	Knopke	Spencer
Barrow	Fisher	Lane	Stockton
Bell	Friday	McClain	Stolzenburg
Boyd	Gibson	Mathews	Stone
Broxson	Gong	O'Grady	Thomas
Chiles	Griffin	Ott	Weber
Clayton	Gunter	Plante	Weissenborn
Cross	Haverfield	Poston	Wilson
Deeb	Henderson	Reuter	Young

48. A quorum present.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, a point of order was called and the Senate adjourned at 7:34 p.m. to reconvene at 11:00 a.m., April 5, 1967.